SHERIDAN IN LOUISIANA

HE SUPERCIEDES KELLOGO AS AN OBJ ECT OF BATRED. HIS CONDUCT APPROVED BY THE PRESI-

DENT AND CABINET-PROTESTS AND AP-PEALS OF ASSOCIATIONS, COMMITTEES AND CLERGY-REPORT OF MAJOR MER-RILL FROM SHREVEPORT, &c., &c. Everything was reported very quiet last night at midnight. Rumors of arrests of prominent

White Leaguers were unfounded. The bank presidents added their solemn protest to that of the underwriters and citizens and clergy against the truth of General Sheridan's assertions and repel them with such indignation as behooves "bonest and loyal citizens." The Legislatures both met and adjourned without anything of interest transpiring

The Conservatives are preparing a memorial Mr. Foster, chairman of the Congressional subcommittee, acknowledged the receipt of propositions from Kellogg, McEnery and Penn, offering to leave to the arbitration of the committee the settlement of their various claims to the offices they aspire to fill, and declares that the commit tee cannot further consider the question unless assured that all will acquiesce in their decision as final.

McEnery and Penn promptly replied affirmatively. Kellogg is to reply by letter, and Antoine will have nothing to do with any such arrangement. He evidently thinks the matter beyond vince of the committee. The following dispatch was received at the War

Department last night : NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 6, 1874. Gen. W. W. Belknop, Secretary of War. Wash-

ingten, D. C .: The city is very quiet to-iny. Some of the banditti made idle threats last night that they would assassinate me because I dared to tell the truth. I am not afraid, and will not be stopped from in orming the Government that there are localities in this department where the very air has been impregnated with assurination for several years. Lieutenant General

SUITS FOR DAMAGES. In addition to the above, Gen. Sheridan not hes the Secretary of War that suits have been entered against himself, Generals Emory and De Trobriand, for alleged ejectment from the Statehouse of parties claiming to be Conservative members of the Legislature. It is believed that these suits are brought merely for buncombe and sensational purposes. In case they are brought to issue, United States District Attorney Beck-

with is instructed to defend the officers. SECRETARY OF WAR TO GEN. SHERIDAN. The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan yesterday. It has the ring of the true metal and shows that the Administration propose to fight it out on the line marked out by

Gen. Sheridan If it takes all winter, WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., January S. Gen. P. H. Sheridau, New Orleans, La. ! Your telegrams all received. The Precident and all of us have only confidence and theroughly W. W. BELKNAP.

Secretary of War. SECOND DISPATCH. The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan at a late hour last night:

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans: I telegraphed you hastily to-day, answering your dispatch. You seem to fear that we shall be mirled by biased or partial statements of your acts. Be assured that the President and Cabinet

confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all acts of yours have been and will be judicious, This I intended to say in my brief telegram. W. W. BELKNAP. Secretary of War. By Telegraph. 1

THE WAY IN WHICH THE TIMES PUTS IT. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6 .- There are no new d velopments this morning. The Times says: It will be remembered that the admission of five members who had not been returned by the reorder to clear the House, and that those five mem bers were put out at the point of the bayonet. It now transpires that the Republicans, since the retirement of the Democrats, having only fiftyone members with certificates, have admitted three members who occupied precisely the same position as the five gentlemen who were ejected. They are two Radicals from Desote and one from Grant parish. The question arises, why don't the military again interpose, and put these men out as they did the five Democrate

PROTEST OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. At a special meeting of the Board of Under writers the following report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting was unanimously

adopted:
Resolved, That this board has read with feelings of the deepest sorrow and mortification the published insune dispatch of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the honorable Secretary of War, under date of the 4th instant: that we esteem it a wanthe fair fame of every person in our State and city. This board has been established for purely commercial purposes; no political question has ever been discussed or proposed. But in view of this criminal outrage on the best interests of our city by a stranger in temporary power, it not enly warrants but demands from us an expression of our unqualified denial of those vile aspersions upon our citizens; that we give our assurance to our brother underwriters at the North and West that we claim to be true and loyal citizens of the nited States, and as such we are law-loving and law-abiding people, and that life and property are as safe with us as with them, for the trath of which we confidently appeal to the noble army of Knights Templar from every State in the Union who recently visited our city; that we cannot but express our surprise that any one ownpying the position of General Sheridan should presume to such knowledge of his alleged mportant facts upon such brief opportunities as he possibly could have had during the short time he has been in the South, and the only excuse we and for such utterances is the suggestion that comes to us this morning from New York that this dispatch was written in Washington and sent to General Sheridan before he left his Northern command. That we earnestly appeal to our Northern brethren, to the Congress of the United States, to their love of liberty and justice, to afford us that protection from this present violence, and from any wrong and outrage which may follow, which, as fellow-citizens of this great country, we have the right to demand. That we

rions of the Cotton Exchange at their last meeting.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President. ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY. To the People of Lovisiana : in the name of all that men hold dear and sacred 1 implore my fellow-citizens to avoid by all means the traps which our enemies and oppressors have deliberately set for us. Our deliver erance from political bondage depends upon our prudence and forbearance, and a conflict with the oldiers or the authorities would be the ruin of our hopes-a riveting of our chains. A little more qu heroism, patience and forbearance, which has already crowned you with imperishable honor. and aroused the symptathies of the entire country in your favor, and the usurpation and misrule to which you are now subjected will have ceased, and you will be once mere a free, prosperous and

cordially inderse the manly and patriotic expres-

happy people.
Chairman Committee of Seventy,

To the American People: Whereas Gen, Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under the date of the 4th inst., has addressed a communication to Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing ven geance to all lawful authority and approving of murders and crimes, we, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, un-founded and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making

the most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana. Signed-N. J. Perche, archbishop of New Orleans; J. P. B. Wilmer, bishop of Louisiana; Jas. K. Gatherim, pastor Temple of Sinal; J. C. Keener, bishop M. E. Charch South C. Dall. rector St. Joseph's church, and many others.

MAJOR MERRILL'S REPORT FROM BERRY FROM The following report was received yesterday from Major Merrill by the adjutant general of

the Department of the Gulf, and by him transmitted to Gen. Sheridan:

HEAD'QES DISTRICT UPPER RED RIVER.

SHEVEFORT, Dec. 30, 1874.

To the Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf:

Sir: Referring to your telegram of Decomber

18, directing me in certain events to be in readi ness to suppress violence, and to let it be under stood that I will do it, I have the honor to report that in view of these instructions, I have been at some pains to investigate the probabilities of vioience here, and the following are the facts as nearly as I can ascertain. The State returning board have officially announced that candidate board have ometally announced that can be a com-for office in this parish on what is known as the Radical ticket are duly and lawfully elected.

The leaders of the opposing party declare that such is not the fact, and that the persons there declared elected shall not take or hold their

offices. This determination appears to be well settled, and is so generally expressed and ap-proved by a large majority of the whites that I have no doubt it is more than an idle threat. This expression in many instances is accompanied by threats of violence, and even of death to the officers if they attempt to take offices, and 1 cannot doubt that such threats are very seriously made. They are only a repetition of what was at all times the open talk of the leaders before the election. Three of the officers referred to are sembers of the Lower House of the Legislature, and all three are now in New Orleans. The others are the parish Judge, Cresswell, Sheriff Heffner, and reveral minor officers of the police, jury, justices of the peace and constables. There is on the part of most of them such apprehension danger in assuming their duties that except the parish judge, I do not think any of them will attempt or could be induced to take his office. The parish judge is a man of courage and cool ces, and I cannot tell whether he will attempt to take his office or not. I have not seen him re-cently, and have no definite information of his purpose. As long as any or all of these officers choose to refuse to exercise the functions of their offices I conceive I am not called upon to do anything in the matter. My instructions cover the following points, and will be carried out: That I recognize as legal as State officials only such persome as are recognized as such by the recognized Executive er judicial officers of the State; that in the legal exercise of their duties such officers. must not be violently disturbed or interfered with, and if such violence occurs, it shall be my

be taken before the proper legal tribunals. Leading Radicals have left the usual worrying and harassing of the negroes go on without intermis-sion, but lately no acts of violence have come to my notice. Such acts are now confined to plunring with or without some show of legal forms. and driving them from their homes, to seek places to live elsewhere. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

persons is that if any question of right exists for

Lewis Marrill, Major Seventh Cavalry, commanding. CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.
The Congressional committee next examined Wm. Vigers: Was clerk of the House of Repre sentatives, and was present at the organization of the Houseon Monday last; 102 members answered to their names at the second organization; I cannot give the names of the 54 members that answered to their names; I only kept a tally-sheet. Albert McGinnis was one of the Conservatives, and there was another. I was ordered to call the roll; Mr. Wiltz objected, and Gen. Campbell called upon Gen. De Trobriand to protect me in calling the roll; 53 Republicans and two Democrats answered to the roll, which made a quorum. I was so confused by the crowd that I could not keep tally as it ought to have been kept. Some more members were sworn in after that, and 54 votes were cast; of these three members have been sworn in since the previous roll call. All

Republicans voted except Cousin at the roll call of the second organization.

After the first calling of the roll Mr. Bellow made a motion. Mr. Wiltz took the stand and took possession of the gavel.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the committee ad-COY, KELLOGG'S TESTIMONY with regard to the White League. In answer to Mr. Phelps, Gov. Kellogg said the White League as a distinctive organization was created about April or May last in the Teahe parishes, notably went to Washington in June last everything was quiet. The United States troops were called shortly after but everything still remained quiet. The Metropolitan police at that time was a well-

organized and disciplined force. He believed thousands of visitors who come to be city during the Mardi Gras would testify that no city, not even Paris, was at that time so well policed as New Orleans. About July the Picaorganization of a Black League, and stated that large quantities of arms had been shipped to the country parishes. Gov. Kellogg submitted an official report of the adjutant general, showing that only about one hundred and thirty arms had been sent into the country. Of these fifty were designed to arm a company of white cavalry in Cataboula parish, and forty of them were burned up in the court-house where they were stored. The balance were mainly old muzzle loading Enfield rifles, and many of them were simply caned to the cadets of Baton Rouge University. He absolutely denied that there was any black league, and asserts that the leaders of the White Leagne were well aware of that fact though Mr. Phelpshere left the committee to return Washington.] Gov. Kellogg, continuing his stimony, narrated a surprising incident which he said had been brought to his knowledge in such a manner that he was bound to pay some regard to it, of a plot to assassinate the Presi-dent, the conspirators in which were to render-

yous at Baltimore.

He exenerated the White League from any connection with this plan, which he believes was confined to a few visionaries, and he gave the committee the name and address of his informant. In connection with the returning board, he denied emphatically again that he had any caucus or onsultation with them, and said they were alone esponsible for their decision. In fact, he thought the powers conferred upon the board were excessive, and he would not approve them, but the law was the one approved by Warmoth in the inter-ests of the Pusionists before he came into office. He submitted to the committee a number of documents to prove alleged transulent naturaliza-tion and registration in New Orleans.

All the close of his testimony he handed in to the committee the following protest, which he said he had received, signed by fifty-two of the members declared elected to the Legislature, before he called on the troops to clear the hall of

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 4, 1875. To his Excellency W. P. Kellogy, Governor: Sin: The undersigned, members-elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, assembled at the hall of the House in the State-house at 12 o'clock this day and answered to the call of the clerk. Immedinicly after the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt made te organize the House contrary to law.

We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members elect are placed in possession of the ball. Whenever the ball is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected, we will proceed to canize. We, therefore, invoke your aid in cong the nall in possession of the members elect, that we may attend to the performance of

our duties. At the tonclusion of Kellogg's testimony, the mmittee adjourned, and the members left tonight for Washington. ALL QUIET ABOUT THE STATE-HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

The situation in the city remains unchanged. The troops in the State-house have been reduced to some twenty men. Before noon to-day a few loungers were drifting about the hallways of the State-house, seemingly without purpose. TILTON-BEECHER SUIT.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Brooklyn city court room was not so densely crowded this morning as on resterday, owing to the officers posted at the dogs who allowed no persons in save those whose business required them to be present. The gal-lery, however, was filled to assgreat a degree as on the former. The corridors of the building held was filled with parties unable to obtain ad mission to the court room.

TWO MORE JUBORS. The work of socuring a jury was again com-menced—Charles B. Westman, dealer in telegraph instruments, was sworn in as the fourth juror, Henry Thyar, a clerk, as the fifth. The sixth juror was Irad Downs, a retired farmer; the seventh, Geo. Hall, a carpenter; the eighth, Austin Packard, merehant. Court adjourned

BOILER EXPLOSION. READING, Pa., Jun. 6.—By the collapse of a fine in one of the boilers of Seyfert, McManus & Co.'s rolling mill in this city, this evening, six employees were scalded, one of them, Henry Hungsy, seriously. The building was set on fire. but the flames were quickly extinguished.

ATLANTA ON A FROLIC. ATLANTA, Jan. 6.—Rex's carnival to-day was a magnificent success, and the display fine. The procession was a mile long. Twenty thousand spectators were present. The bal masque to-night was largely attended, and the costomes magna-

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CRISIS WHICH THREATENS ITS EXISTENCE.

THE MESSAGE OF MACMAHON AND ITS DE MANDS-THE ASSEMBLY PARTIALLY YIELDS TO HIS REQUEST, BUT DEFEATS GIS MINISTERS IN TWO DIVISIONS OF THE CHAMBER-REPORTED RESIGNATION OF

Panis, Jan. 6 .- President MacMahon sent a mersage to the Assembly to-day, urgently requesting the following legislation: First, the passage of the bill creating a second Chamber; econd, provision for the maintenance of statu quo until 1880 in the event of MacMahon's death before the expiration of his term; third, that when a second Chamber is organized both Chambers decide upon a definite government to succeed the Septennate. The President, in the course of the message, says: "I have instructed the Government to ask you to place the bill for the creation of a second Chamber on the order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to the transmission of powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It ought to be so regulated as to leave to future Assemblies complete liberty to determine a form of Government."

BENMENT. At the opening of the session of the Assembly

to-day, Gant's bill for instituting inquiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a large ma-

After the reading of the President's message Batbic moved that the constitutional bills be placed on the order of the day after the army bill, and that priority of consideration be given to the second Chamber bill. COMBINATION TO DEPEAT THE GOVERNMENT.

Laboulaye, of the Left Centre, demanded priduty to suppress it; and that my advice to all crity for the bill on the organization of the Prestdent's powers. Chaband LaTour, Minister of the any person to hold office, that such person shall Interior, energetically supported Batbie's motion. The House divided, and Batbic's motion was rejected by a vote of 250 to 420. The majority was composed of all sections of the Leftthe Legitimists and the Bonapartists. The Assembly subsequently decided without opposition to place the constitutional bill on the order of the day after the army bill, which will be taken

A SERIOUS CRISIS IMMINENT. The sitting to-day was marked by scenes of the greatest excitement. It is rumored that the dinisters have tendered their resignation. The crisis is regarded as serious.

KING ALPONSO DEPARTED this evening on a special train for Marseilles to emlark for Spain.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS. LONDON, Jan. 7, 6 a. m .- The Times' Paris despatch announces that the entire French Cabinet has tendered its resignation.

MEXICO.

PRESIDENT LENDO RECEIVES THE NEW ORLEANS MERCHANTS.
CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—A deputation from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has arrived in the capital. The members have been renight by Mr. Foster, the United States Minister. President Lerdo said he looked upon the visit of should co-operate with the citizens of this couptry in the extension of its commerce under the auspices of New Orleans business men. The number of foreign firms offering to trade with houses. The republic is quiet.

The disturbance at Tepic was unimportant.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 6 .- Mesers. Coburn, Connor and Luttrell, of the Congressional committee, returned from Mobile this morning, and were in session till 4 o'clook, when they left for Eufaula. They examined to-day a number of white and black Radicals, but as the sessions were held with closed doors it is impossible to tell what the testimony was. Some Democrats were examined, among them Gov. Houston and ex-Gov. Watts. They testified to no intimida-tion anywhere in the State, of Republicans, but that negroes were intimidated who belonged to the Democratic party. Messrs. Albright and Buckner went to Livingston to look into matters in Hays' district. The committee will probably reach Washington by the 12th. The testimony is voluminous and contradictory. The majority of the committee would not allow testimony as to

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PREEDMEN'S BANK-MERTING OF THE JOCKEY CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—The depositors in the Charleston branch of the Freedmen's Bank, numbering over five thousand, and representing over a quarter million of deposits, have held a meeting and adopted a memorial to Congress, showing that the depositors were mostly of the laboring class, who were induced to place their money in bank under the impression that it was guaranteed and protected by the General Govcrament, and praying Congress to take measures

Great preparations are making for the revival of the Charleston races on the Washington course. The first meeting since 1860, under the auspices of the South Carolina Jockey Club, opens on the 20th. The course and stables have been put in fine condition, and a number of racers are already in training on the ground. A large attendance is expected.

MISSOURL

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE. St. Louis, Jan. 6.—Both branches of the Missouri Legislature met to-day, and after a temperary organization, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE DEMOCRATS DESCUNCE THE PRESIDENT. At a meeting of the Demogratic State Central Committee to-day resolutions were adopted that the subversion of the rights of the peoand utter violation of every republican or democratic principle of government; that the Legislature is urged at the earliest possible moment to demand that the wrong shall cease, and that they extend to the people of Louisiana the sympathy of her sister States. The Gevernor-elect, Harden, will be inaugurated next Tuesday.

FLORIDA. LEGIELATURE STILL UNORGANIZED-DEAD-LOCK IN BOTH HOUSES.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 6 .- Both Houses met to day, and again failed to organise. The Senate stands 12 Republicans to 12 Democrats. A number of ballots were taken on election for president pro tem, without result; 13 necessary to a Forty ballots were taken in the Assembly to elect a Speaker; nothing done; 25 necesrary to elect. Both Houses adjourned till to

MASSACHUSETTS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. Boston, Jan. 6.—The State Legislature met to-day. G. B. Loring was elected President of the Senate and John E. Sanford, Speaker of the

EXPUISION OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. Doctors Chase and Clapp who were tried by the Massachusetts Medical Society for practicing homeopathy, were expelled.

REBURE TO SENATOR THURMAN. Columbus, Jan. 6.—In the House to-day a res-clution was tabled, declaring that the interference of the military forces under the command of United States officers with the Assembly of Louisiana was an uncalled-for and high-handed outrage, and an assault upon the reserved rights of the States, and calling on President Grant to use his influence and power to stay this unneces-sary interference and avoid bloodshed, at least until it shall appear that the State is powerless

THE GIRARD BENEFICENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The trustees of the Girard estate, in their report, state that in view of the appreciation of coal lands, and the productiveness of five hundred and fifty acres of ground contiguous to the improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trusts have re selved to erect a cluster of buildings capable of recommodating five hundred additional orphans. the institution, and one hundred and thirty-four

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE CAP-ITOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1875.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ABSTRACT OF GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—The following is an ab-

sion to the effects of the financial panic of

tract of the Governor's message. It opens with

1873, and the present depressed condition of af-fairs, with furnaces and milled factories closed.

mining shafts decaying, and myriads of unem

ployed men, with no resources to provide for themselves and families against the rigors of the

winter. He recommends the closest scrutiny of

ppropriation bills and reduction of the burden

of the people. During the past year the State debt was reduced \$1,220,186. The receipts were \$7,697,119; expenditures, \$6,692,568, peaving the

balance in the treasury \$1,054,551. Total debt, \$24,568,635, from which should be deducted nine

millions of bonds in the sinking fund. The reve

nues of the State have decreased \$1,200,000,caused

by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of

railroads, net earnings of corporations, and on

ally expended for education, none of the chil-

the extensive park where the Centennial build-

public and private liberality is adorning its ave-

exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional

hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and

we trust will reflect honor upon the whole na-

tion." He calls attention to the necessity of an

insurance department and law for the governing

of State banks and saving institutions, to prevent

TENNESSEE.

RESOLUTIONS CENSURING THE PRESIDENT.
NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.—in the Senate to-day a

ABSTRUSE SCIENCE.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S BOOK ON THE

It is well known that General Schenck, our Minister to England, having been requested to

explain the American game of poker to an Eng-

ish friend, wrote a brief treatise in response to

the request, which some one was indiscreet enough to put into type. The result was no little chagrin

on General Schenck's part, and the contents of

his brochure, notwithstanding its copyright pro-tection, have crept into the public press. From

the New York World we copy the following in re-

EXTRACTS: ORIGIN OF POWER.

Symbolisms in Power and the Province of Behold four kings, in majesty revered,
With heary whiskers and a forky beard,
And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a
flower—
The expressive emblem of their softer power:
Four knaves in garb snecibet, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and halberds in their hand:
And narticolored troops a shiping train

pect all who read it to become immediately proticient in poker, for the game is difficult, and to
excel in playing it demands almost genius. Still,
as my venerable friend General Dix would say,
"Est quidaem predire tenus, si non datur ultra,"
and I do not conceal from myself nor my readers
the hope that I shall reap the reward of a public
benefactor in giving to the youth of England a
new game. I do not hope to convert the aged.
They are wedded to whiel, and old people cannot
learn new games, the study of which is like the
study of languages, "they both employ the more
preminent faculities of the mind, memory, reflotion, &c. In infancy this occupation tenes to the
development of the mental powers and the progress of reason; but in after life it interrupts the
growth of ideas." Of the youth of England,
however, I hope great things, and to them "I
dedicate—I consecrato" (in the words of your
laureate) this hand-book. It is a great benefit to
a young man to master a great game. A wise
diplematist said: "Vous ne saves pas le whisto,
jeune hommer Quelle triste vieillesse vous yous
preparer!" But whist itself is in its dotage. Already good partners cannot be found, and bad
partners at whist are trials to the temper which
even Job could not have endured for any great
length of time.
"A saint in Heaven would grieve to see his hand
Cut up hy you was a supersisted.

ength of time.

"A sunt in Heaven would grieve to see his hand Cut up by one who will not understand."

In poker every man paddles his own cance, and is responsible to himself alone for his mistakes and losses. "Troy owes to Homer what whist owes to Hoyle," but Hoyle could not play poker, and the poker-playing at Washington and in the Southwest is far superior to the ordinary poker-playing as my countryman Murphy's chest-playing is to the play of a country parson in Buckinghamshire.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

There are several sorts of poker, as, for instance, pisin poker, draw poker, twenty-deck poker, and the variations of these are innumerable. I will say, however, that a man should not play twenty-deck unless he has four eyes in his head or a purse as deep as the shalt of a Newada silver mine. The real game, the game per excellence, is draw poker, whose delightful uncertainty, after the antes and blinds are already on the board, is the charm of the game and the leading encouragement to bluff.

OF THE ANYE AND THE BLIND.

OF THE ANTE AND THE BLIND.

OF BLUFFING.

If Hercules and Lychas play at dice
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand,
So is A leides beaten by his page.
Without the blind the beginning of poker is
dull; without the blind the beginning of poker is
dull; without the blind the ending of it is vapid.
If these bits of finesse were absent, the strongest
card would in all cases determine the fortune of
the player; all science and skill would disappear
from the game, and the empire of brute force be
established. But in draw poker nothing is left to
chance if the game be well played. The art of
the game is to conceal from your own face every
expression that would indicate the value of your
own band, and to read in your adversary's face
every sign that will betray to you the value of
his hand. As a general rule, with courage and a
long purse, a pair of "trays" is worth more than
three kings.

Let these few specimens suffice to "sample" General Schenck's work.

The brochure is replete with good sense. It contains many good aneodotes of poker playing, but nearly all these are crambe reptitle to the American reader. General Schenck still represents his countrymen at the Court of St. James.

The dredge of the Philadelphia Dredge Com

pany commenced operations at Savannah on the 18th instant in front of the lower rice mill, the

beginning of Garden bank, and worked steadily all day. The point is just above the place where several steamers have been aground, and where the steamer Petomae now lies.

OF BLUFFING.

And parti-colored troops, a shining train, Draw forth to combat on the veivet plain

GAME OF POKER.

made to national politics.

Quarles offered the following:

come accorded those who attend the

THE INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATES OF YES-TERDAY-THE FINANCES-GERMANY WILL PROTECT NON-RESIDENTS IN THE USE OF TRADE-MARKS-NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE,, &c., &c.

The Comptroller of the Currency has ... for a report exhibiting the resources and liabili-ties of the national banks at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1874. NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant James W. Carlin, detached from the hydrographic office and ordered to the Brook-lyn; Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell, from the reeattle and farming implements. The Governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that although ten millions of dollars are anceiving-ship New Hampshire and ordered to the THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The contract for the Farragut status has been awarded by the majority of the committee (Gendren who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends schools where eral Sherman and Mrs. Farragut) to Miss Vinnie Ream, the Secretary of the Navy dissenting. By the terms of the resolution under which the comboys could be instructed in the trades and recom-mends compulsory education. He ailedes to the Centennial exhibition, and says: "Philadelphia mittee acted a majority had power to make the enlarging her accommodations for the enter-GOV. AMES APPLIES FOR TROOPS.

inment of guests from neighboring cities, and to afford innumerable opportunities of like kind, A telegram on Monday from Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, to the President, asking that a comings are located is every day adding to its natural beauty, which contributions of art with which pany of United States troops be sent to Vicks-burg, was referred to the Secretary of War, who very properly and promptly complied with the THE DARIEN SURVEY. Lieut. Jefferson F. Moser, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty with Com. Lull, in the survey of

frauds and secure depositors. No allusion it ditions which surveyed the Isthmus of Daries and Nicaragua, and his selection by Com. Lull to assist in the important survey of the Panama route is looked upon as a high compliment. FINANCIAL MATTERS. The receipts from internal revenue sources re int resolution was introduced denouncing Presported yesterday were \$287,547.19. National bank

an inter-ocean canal route across the Isthmus of

Panama. Lieut, Moser served with great credit

under Capt, Selfridge and Com. Lull in the expe-

ident Grant for interfering with the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th of January. Senator notes received yesterday for redemption were \$492,315. The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business yesterday: Currency, \$13,201.784; special deposit

Quaries offered the following:

Whereas for the first time in the history of our
Federal Government an officer of the army by
use of armed force has dispersed the Legislature
of one of the States of the Union, regularly organized under the forms of law and the constitution of said State; therefore,
Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed
to consider and report to their respective houses
what action an emergency so grave demands.
The resolution lies over under the rules.
The Governor was notified of the organization
of the Legislature, but his message will not be of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$41,780,000; coin, \$71,940,130; including oin certificates, \$25,288,000; outstanding legal enders, \$282,000,000 DESTITUTION IN THE WEST. The Secretary of War transmitted to the Sen-ste to-day a letter received by him from General of the Legislature, but his message will not be

Ord, commendatory of Senator Hitchcock's bill, proposing an appropriation for the relief of fron-tier settlers whose crops were destroyed by grass-hoppers. General Ord says that the Nebraska State Relief and Ald Society, of which executive ommittee he is chairman, are now issuing to about nine thousand destitute persons only enough breadstuffs to keep them alive. This is at a cost of \$12,000 per month, and it is not probable that the society's receipts will continue at this rate. Donations of clothing are arriving which will cover the naked, but not keep them warm for two or three months longer. The General says these nine thousand destitute people of Nebrasea must be supplied with food till they can make a crop, for there is neither work nor food for them where they now are, except it is sent them, and those with families cannot get away this winter.

Whist, as the name signifies, is a mute game, and was invented, it is so claimed, by the peers of England, who needed rest for their wearied tongues after having taiked all day and half the night in Parliament. In the same way poker was needed to stir up the exhausted fires of our American crators, burnt out on the stump. No political campaign or session of Congress is possible, or endurable, without its poker accompaniments.

"Short" whist is said to have originated from the game being cut in half one night to enable Lord Peterborough to recover some heavy losses, showing the aristocratic beginning even of this modification of the original game, which used to "walk its doil sound" to what the drawn no. GERMANY PROTECTS TRADE-MARKS. The German Parliament has, at its present session, passed an act to protect trade-marks which takes effect on the 1st of May, 1875. The Consul General of the United States at Berlin has sent to the Department of State a translation thereof, and the leading features of the act, as far as it relates to persons not residing in Germany, are as follows: "The trade-marks of non-resident traders are not entitled to protection in Germany showing the aristocratic beginning even of this modification of the original game, which used to "walk its dull round" to "cheat the drowsy moments." My countrymen do not like the savor of royalty and aristocracy which hangs around these olden games. They do not like to respect the symbolisms of power which they imply, nor to unless they are registered in the Court of Commerce at Leipsic, and unless German trade marks are in like manner protected in the country of the non-resident seeking protection in Germany. The non-resident is also required to file a declaration that he will submit to the jurisdiction of said Court of Commerce in all cases arising under the provisions of said acts, and to furnish proof that in his own country all the conditions are complied with under which the non-resident can claim protection for his trade-marks. The right of non-residents to use a trade-mark

in Germany is limited to the same period of time as is allowed to them in their own country." Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.

So far do they carry their repulsion that after poker their lavorite games are all-foure and euchre, in which plebelans and knaves both capture and outcount the court cards.

Peker is in every sense a republican game—one in which birth and rank go very little way, and self-assertion and enterprise a very great way. Poker is piquet cut down to proportions which enable the players to "scoop" their adversaries with the happiest dispatch. It is the antipodes of a silent game, its essence lying in the art of bluffing and finessing. In poker, more than any other game, a cool face is better than a "cold deck." (We say a "deck" of cards in America, because the game used to be most often played on the decks of Western steamboate in the intervals between explosions.) The motto of poker is carped is, or rather carpe dimer, since the ordinary game is "ten cents ante."

The author of this little manual does not expect all who read it to become immediately proteint in poker, for the game is difficult, and to excel in playing it demands almost genius. Still, as my xenerable friend General Dix would say. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

C. B. Lines, receiver public moneys, Topeka,

Kansas: E. J. Jenkins, receiver public moneys or Republican Land district, Kansas, Indian Agents-John Smith, for Warm Spring agency, Oregon; Edwin Ells, Skomish, Washing-ten; J. B. Monteith, Nex Peices, Idaho, J. J. Critchlow, Uinta Valley, Utah; C. A. Bateman, Walker River, Nevada; N. F. Livingston, Upper Missouri, 'Dakota; W. H. Forbes, Devil's Lake,

Postmasters-John F. Freeley, Truckee, California; S. C. Bates, Meiced, California; Thomas Yost, Hollister, California; John Brazer, Santa Cruz, California: L. G. Johns, Seward, Nebraska: M. A. Frank, Falls City, Nebraska; S. A. Epperson, Bushnell, Illinois; J. N. Turnnbull, Monmouth, Illinois; S. J. Webster, Monticello, Illincis: H. A. Moore, Bryan, Texas: Hale Anderson, Lancaster, Kentucky; E. C. Rainey, Georgetown, Seuth Carolina; J. R. Wickle, Cartersville, Georgia: P. R. Goold, Littleton, New Hampshire; J. G. Poole, Randolph, Massachusetts; A. B. Galucia, Desham, Massachusetts; J. D. Fag, Mariborough, Massachusetts; George Sherman, Lonsdale, Rhode Island; Rowan White, Oakland, Maryland; N. C. Galpin, Boonesborough, Iowa. THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

Mr. Irwin, who had during his interview with the House, before its Speaker, kept up such a bold and defiant front, after the passage of the resolution consigning him to imprisonment in the common jail at once organized a little committee of ways and means of his own, composed entirely of his personal friends. The object of this committee was to make the best possible arrangements for the comfort of their friend during his forced stay in the gloomy interior of the jail. Friends high in position, among them members of the House, agreed that, as far as consistent with the rules of the establishment, his sojourn behind iron bars should be made as pleasant as possible, both on account of his delicate health and the position he has occupied. After an interview with Mr. Ordway, that official kindly consented that for the night he might remain at Wormley's, and he was taken thither by one of the deputies, who

remained with him. After seeing him comfortably fixed, the com-mittee above alluded to started to inspect the Hotel de Crocker, at which for some time their friend must be a guest. The exterior is uninvis-ing, as all know; the interior more so. The goodnatured warden was non est, but later in the evening they were assured by competent authority that the large room, second floor, over the main entrance, would be assigned him,

This room has a peculiar history. When the jail was first built the old Maryland law of imprisonment for debt was in force, and to this class whose impecuniosity made them prisoners this room was devoted. Latterly it has contained more remarkable personages. In it Mr. Sickles was confined during his memorable trial for the murder of Key. The next noteworthy occupants were James

OF THE ANTE AND THE BLIND.

Something to play for is of the essence of this game. The ante should not vary: it should compise one fish of established value, and each piayer should ante up each time, the dealer putting up another fish for the privilege of the deal and the last call. In the same way the blind always gives additional life and force to the game. I have always noticed that where parties subscribe largely to a stock venture they have faith in it whether it is worth anything or not, and that is the privilege of the data and the blind. Grady, Barney Woods, and the other murderers, with the exception of Tom Wright, but their stays in it were of short duration. On the morn-ing of the execution of each, their irons were cut off, and they were removed from their cells to this room, where their last breakfast on earth was eaten, their final interviews with their families held; in it the death warrants were read, and from it the solemn procession to the scaffold marched. The room is light and cheerful, and it is probable that the new occupant can, by the-permission of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, add to it such articles as will at least make his stay bearable, if not comfortable. He will not expected in his delicate condition to partake of the coarse food the prison affords, but it is thought will be allowed to have his meals sent to More money has been lost in drawing to a flush than in the Franco-German war. It is estimated in my country—where men are apt to reduce the most recondite matters to their arithmetical results—that over 500,000 negroes and 20,000,000 hales of cotton have been bet and lost by holders of sequences of four, with the chance of drawing a "quint" and filling the flush. Whether the player gets his flush filled or not, he is sure to bet: hence comes much blumfing. But those who bluff on flushes nearly always lose, for the consciouences of having been so near a good thing and missed it unnerves and betrays them. A Senstor who has just failed to get the nomination for President is never good for anything afterwards.

Let there sew specimens suffice to "sample"

can be thus ameliorated, the simple fact that he is restrained of his liberty, to a man of his tam dungeon to one of a nature not so sensitive. wife of the prisoner is now in Paris, and his sister is on her way thither to remain with Mrs. Irwin during the imprisonment of her husband.

CAPITOL SCENES. THE SENATE.

In anticipation of a continuance of the exciting debate of the preceding day on the all-absorbing tople, Louisiana affairs, there was a large attend-ance in the Scnate galleries. These portions set apart for ladies were filled at the opening hour, and remained so during the entire session, while the public or gentlemen's galleries, as well as aisles, were lined with citizens anxious to obtain admission to listen to the views of members pro and con. In the diplomatic gallery there were quite a number, and the representatives of the press filled the space allotted to them. After the usual routine work of the morning hour was through with, Senator Wert, of Louislana, the

man best calculated to know all the facts of the case from his long connection with politics i that unhappy State, got the floor, and proceeds to give his views upon the existing state of affairs. He defended, in words of warmth and earnest ness, the President, the Secretary of War and General Sheridan; denied that the latter had of General Sherman, and caused the telegram to be read which stated the fact. He admitted that the state of affairs was alarming, but insisted that it was due mainly to the intolerance and prescription of the white people. He made a point that the first call for interference by the United States troops was from Wilts, who re-quested General De Trobriand to clear the lob-

bies. In concluding, he insisted that the President had simply done his duty in the premises in the interest of peace and order.

SENATOR GORDON of Georgia, was the next speaker, and his remarks were forcible and well delivered, owing probably to the fact that he followed a well-known Southern custom of ante bellum days and before proceed ing had placed upon his desk a suspicious-looking poblet of Capitol tea.(*) During the progress of his remarks, which were full of rounded periods he was several times applanded, but the last effort in that line the presiding officer took occasion to inform the audience that unless they conformed to the rules, which forbade applause, he would be compelled to have the gal-eries cleared. There were no subsequent manifestations. He began his remarks with a whole-sale denial of the charges against the Southern white people as made during the debate, asserted that they were all disarmed, protested his and their reverence for law, (as shown by his course during the war,) and said that if the presen mode of treating them was continued all they could do was to lie down and die. Referring to

Southern Associated Press were ALL LIES, declared that they were truths, and Mr. Morton knew it; if not, why, when he denounced the Southern press, did he not denounce as liars the reprentatives sent from the great New York dailies the tones of whose dispatches were exactly similar to those seat by the regular Southern correspondents. It was because he trembled before their power. Proceeding further, he said that those who clamored most for peace did not want eace, for when it came they would be surely shorn of their power. Forgetting his previous declarations that there were no outrages, the speaker defended them on the ground that a people were excusable for opposition to a class, referring to the Northern men, who had simply went South for the purpose of robbery, men who did not think it a crime to murder the constitution of a whole State and the rights of the entire people. The best joke of the speech was the assertion of the liberality extended by Southern whites to the negroes before the carpet-baggers came in; the churches and school-houses they had built. With considerable feeling the General quoted the word "semi-barbarian," which he alleged had been applied by Senator Edmunds to the

Mr. Edmunds (interrupting) explained what he did say, and remarked that the gentleman ought not to have the audacity to make such statements as he had.

RESPONSIBILITY. Mr. Gordon (replying) said he was responsible for them.

Mr. Edmunds, "Responsibility is a good thing."
Mr. Gordon, "And want of it a good thing sometimes." In concluding he said that he was tired of these things. He had not come here to engage in fierce

debate upon such topics, but to legislate for the words, and speaking of the declaration made by Mr. Gordon that he was responsible, said it was a favorite word with many people when they had no better argument. He referred to the fact that in the course of his remarks, during which he had

in the early days of the republic, the Georgia Senator had forgotten to recount some of the deeds of their descendents at a later time, and which had been forgiven by the people of the

Mr. Gordon then explained that he had used the word responsible in a different sense from which the gentleman had accepted it. He simply meant to convey the idea that he WAS RESPONSIBLE

as a Senator and as a man for the truth of the statements he had uttered in the debate, and then closed with the declaration that he came in good faith, supposing the past was buried and should not be spoken of in terms of regreach by either party. If glory was won on either side either party. If glory was won on either side during the late contest it ought to be left a com-mon heritage for a common people. Senator Fiannagan, of Texas, then got the floor. As he began to speak a large number of persons in the gallery started to leave, when the old gentleman, looking at them quietly, said it didn't in-terrupt him; it was just what he had expected. With many quaint references and shrewd remarks he defended the action of the President, and turning asked General Gordon whether he did not think he was right in the course he had pursued during the war. Defore he got through with the question he noticed that the Senater was not in the Chamber, whereupon he took the liberty of answering the query himself in the affirmative. He continued at some length and was frequently applauded.

IN THE HOUSE there was a large crowd in attendance, attracted in anticipation of a dual scenc -first the fight on the civil rights bill; second, the supposition that Irwin, the recusant witness, would be brought before the bar of the House to give his reasons for his action. The morning hour sped away with the introduction of bills mostly of a private nature, and then, contrary to expectation, a motion was made on the majority side to go into Committee of the Whole on the fortifica Pending this motion Mr. Hale got the floor, and threw a bomb into the House in the shape of his resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare a plan for a new election in Louisians. The bomb struck close, almost exploded. but with commendable presence of mind 'Mr. nasson threw it from the floor by a well-timed objection. While he was engaged in this hazardous work about twenty members on either side wanted to, and tried all they knew how, to talk. For a moment the noise resembled what the company about the Tower of Babel must have made, but above the din was heard two distinct sounds in the order named—the voice of Mr. Eldredge and the gavel of the Speaker. The latter, however, got the best of it in the end, and The House then went into Committee of the

quiet was resumed. Whole on the fortification bill, and by way of revenge, but with a siy humor worthy of remark, the Speaker determined that Mr. Eldredge should make no more noise for awhile, and called him to the chair, amid the good-natured comments of his associates. The bill was discussed, amendments offered, and all was going on swimmingly, when it was whirpered that

R. B. IRWIN

was within the Capitol, and ready to make answer to the House for his contumacy. On motion, the committee arese and the Speaker resumed his seat. Mr. Dawes nervously played with his beard, and then, amid quiet, the door was opened, and from behind the screen came the procession, with Mr. Ordway and Mr. Irwin in the lead, looking for all the world, as far as difference in size is concerned, as did Goliath and David several (?) years ago. Following them were Mr. Martin, father-in-law of the prisoner; Mr. Chapman, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Hubbard, his counsel; Mr. Senter, his private secretary, and Dr. Garnett, his physician. They advanced flowly down the aisle, with the prisener showing evident signs of weakness, until the semi-circle in front of the Speaker's desk was reached, and Mr. Ordway turned over his charge to the House The members who occupy outer seats had in the meantime gathered closer, and when quiet was restored the prisoner, in a calm voice, read his answer, and retiring, took a seat about the middle of the hall. Immediately Mr. Dawes, from the committee, submitted his resolution for confinement in the county jail, and for an hour precedents and speeches were the order of the day. Finally the previous question was demanded, the vote taken and the prisoner or-dered in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of of the House, to be confined in the county jail. Mr. Blaine then asked for his instructions in regard to certifying the action of the House to the District Attorney, which provoked another debate. The order was, however, finally made concerned, terminates the case of the recusan witness, R. B. Irwin. It is said that the committee will to-day ask that Abert, the witness of yesterday, be also brought before the bar of the House.

ILLINOIS.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.
CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Springfield says John C. Haines, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House this afternoon. In the Senate A. A. Glen was elected President. This gives the Democrats the organization of both

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

ANOTHER DISH OF LOUISIANA IN BOTH HOUSES.

RUNCOMRE SPERCHES BASED UPON UNOF-FICIAL ERPORTS WRILE WRANGLING OVER THE WORDING OF A RESOLUTION-THE RECUSANT WITNESS SENT TO JAIL-PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

SENATE.
The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Sen ate the reports of the Congressional Printer, and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
Mr. SARGENT presented memorial of the
Legislative Assembly of Idahe Territory asking the continuance of the appropriation for the as-say office in that Territory. Appropriations. Mr. MERRIMON presented joint resolutions

of the North Carolina Legislature on various

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, eported adversely on various private pension

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to regulate promotions in the staff of the marine corps. Naval Affalry. Also, bill to record and fix the pay department of the army. Mil. my Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PRATT, the Committee on

Pensions were directed to inquire into the pro-priety of extending the benefit of the pension laws to the volunteers who assisted in repelling the raid of John Morgan, in Indiana, in 1863.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, by request, intro duced a bill to amend the fourteenth section of the act to establish judicial courts of the United States, approved September 24, 1789. Judiciary. Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill amending the act granting a pension to the minor children of John C. Auliek, deceased. Navai Affairs. Mr. HARVEY called up House bill to

CONFIRM PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTRAD entries of public lands within the limits of rail-road grants in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the land depart-ment; which was then discussed at length and laid over.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS. The unfinished business—being the resolution of ir. Thuraman calling on the President for inforation as to the action of the military of Louis-

mation as to the action of the military of Louisians.—was then taken up.

Mr. WEST said the President was denounced
as committing a malicasance of office by those
who had thrust the discussion of this question on
the Senate, and they did this not upon any official information, but upon mere newspaper reports. He then quoted the dispatch of General
Sheridan to prove that the state of affairs in
Louisiana was such as to make the presence of
the United States forces there absolutely necessary. It had been sent to New Orleans by the
President without consulting with the General of
the Army. This morning he (Mr. W.) had seen
the Secretary of the War on the floor of the
Senate, and with his permission asked the following letter to be read, which would show that
the statement was incorrect. The President
might make some inistakes, but he never made a
military mistake, as some of the gentlemen on
the other side know.

The letter was then read from the desk by the

The letter was then read from the desk by the Headquarters of the Army, 8st. Louis, Mo., Dec. II, 1874. }
Gen. W. W. Bellings, Secretary of War, Washing

Gen. W. W. Bellmop, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.
GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential communication of December 26, with enclosured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Mr. SAULSBURY. That is simply the acknowledgment of the receipt of confidential communications, and does not state the character.

Mr. WEST. When the resolution shall have been passed, and all the facts come out, the Senator will see that it was an acknowledgment of the receipt of all the orders and communications relative to the ordering of General Sheridan to New Orly

ding the organization of the Logistry Orleans on Monday, and argued the laws of Louisana the acts of the members were unlawful, violent and

IN PACT, THE ACTS OF A MOB. The sea of the five members whose seats were contested a dayance of any permanent organization was ribout a parallel. He aliaded to the fact of Join Quincy Adams sitting as temporary Speaker; the United States House of Representatives for invested ears when there were five contested ears before that body, and no attempt was made to their that body, and no attempt was made to their that body, and no attempt was made to their that body and no attempt was made to the New York Heraid, and said that it at att Mr. Witts had not received a major in votes duly cast for Speaker, and there were the normal telegraphic statement to the effect that Hepresentative Petter, of the Congressional investigation committee, had said that Mr. Witts's action was wrong, and

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF THE COUNTRY WOULD NOT SUSTAIN IT.

He also called attention to the account which stated that Mr. Wilts had himself requested General De Trobriand to clear the lobbies. It was all right for the military to be used for this nurpose, but when the military was used to quell a mob and to expel from the floor of the Legislature five men who had no right there, then it was all wrong. He was satisfied that the facts would show that the President had done what was his duty. He (Mr. W.) had admitted that there had been wrong in Louislana. He admitted that poverty prevailed there; that dearth of business existed in the once business marts of New Orleans, and all this would exist until the people of Louislana would learn

TO TOLERATE A DIFFERENCE IN POLITICAL TO TOLKRATE A DIFFERENCE IN POLITICAL OFFINION.

Mr. GORDON said he had not intended to participate in this debate, although he had been urged to do so by friends on his side of the Chamber. He had heretofore thought it better to submit in silence to the insulis which some on the other side of the Chamber were so fond of casting at some of. us. But, after what he had beard yesterday, he could no longer sit silent. He could not hold his voice when the people whom he loved, and for whom he had risked all that he had and all that he was, were held up to the gaze of the civilized world, pillaried as murderers and assassins. He could not have believed that Senators with whom he had come in familiar association could entertain such feelings of animosity, of hate, and of bitterness toward the people whom he represented. He had hoped that this feeling of hate was dying out, but if this is the policy toward the Scuth; if the North is to be again stirred up in this way, then we had better know

THERE IS NOTHING LEFT FOR US BUT TO DIE.

But he (Mr. G.) did not believe it; he did not believe the great Northern people would sanction such a policy. We had been threatened yesterday with the brave men whom we met during the war, but he did not believe that any considerable portion of those brave men coincided in the sentiments expressed on this floor. No people in the world had been more misjudged, more misrepresented and more cruelly maligned than the people of the South. Never, since the close of the war, has a single white man in the South raised his arm in opposition to the Federal Government; and yet the South is constantly branded as hostile to the Government. Men came down among us who have no interest in common with us; they hold the offices, make our laws, levy our taxes, spend them, and when we endeavor lawfully to recover our rights, then we are stigmatized as assassing, as murderers, as semi-barbarians, and as disloyal to the Federal Government. Black militia roam giver a country, rob, murder and commit crimes which we would not name on this floor, and when the Southern people rose up to defend themselves then they were denounced as assassing. When is this misjudging of the Southern people to stop? If his volce and gesture were tremulous with emotion, it was not the emotion of anger, but the emotion of indignation upon the culrages perpetrated upon his people. He stood aghasts at the spectacle presented here yesterlay of the attempt to rain the fair name and fame of a whole section of the country.

There had been much said about intimidation. The Republicans might have every judge, every other officer in a State—might courrol the juries, THERE IS NOTHING LEFT FOR US BUT TO DIE.

a whole section of the country.

There had been much said about intimidation. The Republicans might have every judge, every other officer in a State—might control the juries, but yet they were always intimidated. Perhaps there was some intimidation on the other side. He read extracts from the Chicago Inter-Occan of the Congressional investigation in Louislans, where it was testified that the Gevernment bacon for the sufferers by the overflow had been carried to the Republican headquarters and distributed the night before the election; that negroes had been whipped and turned out of church for voting the Democratic ticket; that in one county there were fitteen cases of murder of negroes by negroes. He also read from the testimony of the Republican candidate for the Lexislature in Rapides parish, who testified that, although he was defeated by several hundred votes, the returning board had counted him in.

Mr. Gondon was several times applanded in the galleries, when the chair, (Mr. Sanguny.) directed that the applance must be stopped, as it was contrary to the rules of the Senate. The Senator irom Indiana [Mr. Monton] said all the explanations of what were done in the South were stigmatized as lies. The Senator said ten thousand times ten thousand lies came up from the South. He said all the Associated Press agents in the South were liars. This was not so, He (Mr. G.) knew these men. They were not liars. But what does the Senator have to say to the press of New York, the Herald, the Times, the Tribune; does he pronounce the correspondents of these papers liars. No, the Senator does not dare to do that. No, Mr. President, the men who talk so much about disorder in the South it is the face of hare and revenge.

They want murder, because they know that is the face of hate and revenge. who my fer peace, don't want peace, they desire murder. They turn the face of harmony and peace toward the North, but toward the South it is the face of hate and revenge.

They want murder, because they know that when peace comes, when the North knows the South and the South knows the North, when each man can look down into the heart of his ieliew-countryman, then there will be no place for them. Like the teaser in the buil-fights, their fangs are dipped in blood. They hope to good the South into the very torture of desperation, to do something which may arouse the North. These men talk of murder, but it does not occur to them that there is anything in the murder of the Constitution, in the murder of a State, in the murder of an entire people. The Senator from Indianasays the entire South is armed. This is not so. Not one man is armed where a thousand were armed before the war. More than one half of the white population of the South are without any arms whatever, not even the old-fashioned shot-gun.

gun.

The Senator from Vermont said the people of the Scuth were semi-barbarians, and suggested a comparison between them and the people of

his own section. He (Mr. G.) would not initiate such a spirit. He would do nothing to detract from the glory and the honor of the people which that Senator represented.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked Mr. Gondon to point

mr. EDM UNDS asset Mr. Gondow opense out where he had made use of such language. Mr. GORDON. The Senator's words were burnt into my memory, and will not out. Mr. EDM UNDS said the Senator could not get over in that way the audacity with which he has assumed to make statements here of the po-

ition of other Senators.

Mr. GORDON. I am responsible for my statements.
Mr. EDMUNDS. Of course, responsibility is

a very good thing.

Mr. GORDON. The want of it is sometimes a very excellent thing.

Mr. GORDON. The want of it is sometimes a very excellent thing.

Mr. GORDON then read from Mr. EDMUNDS' speech of yesterday to the effect that when the people of the South Drought to justice their associates who committed murder upon their fellow-citizens for no cause but opinion's sake, "then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous tixes, have thought bester of it; and then I shall begin to have some faith that whatever irregularities or wrangs may exist in the antonamy of any of those States will be properly corrected." Mr. Gordon, in conclusion, expressed his perfect conviction that the people of the North could not be railied to this new persecution of the South. He had come here with his heart fall of good will to every section of the country, and have the expression of the rame feeling from all his people. His faith was as strong as it was in the great throne of Jehovak that right, truth and justice will yet prevail, and that the people of the North and the South will start together on common ground for the common "so of the whole country." Mr. EDIN UNDS said when the solemnity occarioned by the sermon of the Senator from Georgia had been relieved, he wished to say a word in reply to the observations of that Senator concerning himself. The Senator had misstated him in saying that he had accused the Southern white people of being semi-barbarians, when what he (Mr. E.) had stated was that the manners in the South before the war were semi-barbarous. He says "he is responsible." Well, Mr. President, does not that remind you of some of the old scenes in this Chamber before the war, when the prodecessors of the Senator used the same language. If this is an evidence of the culture of Mr. GORDON. The want of it is sometimes a

predecessors of the Senator used the same lan-punger! If this is an evidence of the culture of the gentleman and those whom he represents, he (Mr. E.) was willing to leave it there. The Senator had said a great deal about the glory shed upon the country by the Southern men of the past, but he had omitted to mention a men of the past, but he had omitted to mention a more recent time when the men of the South lifted their hands, not for a common country, but to destroy that country. The Senator had spoken of Washington, Henry, Marshail and Taney, illustricus names. But were not these names dimmed by the names of a Davis, and a Lee, and a Toomba, and others that he might mention. He fatt. E.] did not, however, wish to refer to this. The people of the North had no animosity toward the people of the South. All they wished was that life and liberty should be protected in the South, and also the freedom of political opinions. The Democrats and Republicans of the North lived harmoniously together, although they had their heated political contests, and why could not this be the case in the South. It did not become the Senator from Georgia to accuse him of animosity toward the South. It do accuse him of animosity toward the South. It do accuse him of animosity toward the South. It do accuse him of animosity toward the South. It has the before the law for all the people of the South. He had no objection to the Democratic next severimes called the Whitz May's party all that he asked was that there should be se-curity before the law for all the people of the South. He had no objection to the Democratic party, sometimes called the White Man's party in the South, getting control of all the State gov-ernments there, so they obtained control of them peaceably and lawfully. Ever since the rebellion terminated the North has cried out for simple tolerance of political opinion; it has not cried for vengeance. It has removed the disabilities of the leaders of the rebellion, and we leomed them with open arms to the councils of the States and the nation. It has always cried for that peace which the honorable Senator professes so much to desire.

Mr. GORDON said be had not thought so Mr. GORDON said he had not thought so much of correcting any impressions of the Senator, but he did not wantothers to be misguided by the Senator's impressions. The Senator objected to my saying that I was responsible for statements that I made. What I meant was that I was as responsible as a Senator, as a man and as a gentleman. If the Senator is content to leave me undisturbed in my responsibility, I will promise to leave him upmolested in his irrespondibility.

Mr. FLANAGAN a not half the truth had been told about the mutivers and outrages in the South. He had lived there longer than the Senstor from Georgia, and knew as much about it. He had no faith in a bemoorat. Never made a contract with a Democrat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. NEGLEY, of Pa., presented the petition of a number of laboring men of Georgetown, Mr. COBB, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory

STAFF DEPARTMENT. Mr. MacDOUGALL, of N. Y., called up the bill to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's department of the army. Passed.

[It provides that the department shall consist of an adjutant general, with the rank, pay, &c., of a brigadier general; two assistants, with the rank of colonel; four assistants, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and ten assistants, with the

rank of major.]
Bills were introduced by unanimous consent, and referred as follows, vis: By Mr. ROBERTS, of N. Y.: Bill to amend 4th section of the judiciary act of 1789.

By Mr. HOSKINS, of N. Y.: Bill to reduce internal revenue taxes. By Mr. FARWELL, of Ill.: Bill for an act con-

cerning judicial proceedings in certain cases.

By Mr. HALE, of Me.: Bill to incorporate the
Potomac and Mount Pleasant Railroad Company.
By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa: Bill to

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa: Bill to equalize bountles of soldiers who served in the late war.

Mr. DUNNAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely upon a large number of bills, including one to relieve of the charge of desertion all soldiers who served during the late war, but who left their commands without leave after April 14, 1885.

Also reported the following, which were passed, viz: Granting the Memphis and Vicksborg Railroad Company the right of way through the Soldiers' National cemetery at Vicksburg, and a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to re-examine the record upon which Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Roberts, United States army, was retired.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, from the same commitive, reported bill to release the land lately known as the Fort Beston military reservation, in New Mexico. Passed.

Mr. McDUGALL, of N. Y., from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the position of quartermaster sergeant of the army, to be selected from the rank of screens of the army, to be selected from the rank of screens. Passed.

Mr. YUNNG, of Ga., from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of certain States and Territories, on account of ordnance stores and referred to the private bills were reported and referred to the private bills were reported and referred to the private bills were reported and referred to the private calendar.

LOUISTANA. Mr. HALE, of Me., asked leave to offer the folowing:
Whereas the disturbed and revolutionary con-Whereas the disturbed and revolutionary condition of affairs in Louisiana is destructive of law and order and civil rule in that State; and whereas, by section 4, article 5 of the Constitution of the United States, it is made the imperative duty of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; and whereas, in the judgment of the House of Representatives, the most practicable mode of rendering this guaranty effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wome and conversion from the minds of

effectual in the case of Louisiana is to remove all sense of wrong and oppression from the minds of its people by a new, fair, well-guarded election of their civil officers: Therefore Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be in structed to prepare and report, without delay, a bill providing for a new election of State officers and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana under such guards, restrictions and guarantees as will insure the fullest liberty to every citizen to exercise the rights of suffrage without fear and without restraint, and as will provide for such a count and declaration of the result as will insure to the majority their constitutional and legal rights. legal rights.
Mr. WILLARD, of Vt., objected to the present

consideration of the resolution. He was willing that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, but he was not willing to bring the House at once to an expression of opinion that we can order an election in Louisians or any other State whenever we saw proper to do so.

Mr. HALE, of Me., said he had offered the reso-Mir. HALE, of Me., said he had offered the reso-lution in order that there might be an expression of opinion on this most important matter. It was time that Congress grappled with this question. The resolution was no new idea of his. He had for two years been of the opinion that the only way to settle these difficulties in Louisiana was to provide for a fair and honest election there. He was satisfied that was the only way. Mr. KASSON, of lows, said he must object to precedulating the debate on this ouestion in ad-

vance of the report of the committee sent to New Cricans to investigate the matter.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vt., said he wanted his objection to be correctly understood. He had no doubt but that there was much in the condition of affairs in Louisians to be corrected. But he did object to any expression of opinion that Congruss should interfere in the local affairs of any State.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wis., thought there was no question just now that so much demanded the attention of this House as the condition of affairs in New Orleans.

While Mr. E. was speaking Mr. Kassow insisted upon his objection to the resolution, and Mr. E. wolce was drowned by the vigorous raps sisted upon his objection to the resolution, and Mr. E 's voice was drowned by the vigorous raps

Mr. E.'s voice was drowned by the vigorous raps of the Speaker's gavel.

Mr. H.A.E., of Me., then gave notice that he would again offer his resolution on Menday next. Gentlemen objected to it as precipitating debate in advance of the report of the committee. That the committee could not give relief was manifest from the fact that while they were in session the disorders and disturbances were frequent. His proposition was the only measure of relief.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., gave notice that he also would offer a resolution on Monday next on this subject, but which would embrace the idea that peace could best be secured by the withdrawal of the United States army from New Orieans.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the

PORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL,

NO MORE WAR. Pending the consideration of a motion made by Mr. WILLAND, of Vt. to reduce an appropriation for one of the forts, Mr. WILLAND expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to make such

(See Fourth Page.)